THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Monday, Wed-nesday and Friday, by

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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-eral as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY 8 OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor." Frankfort.

J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON

Capitol of the State.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort. May 13th, 1863-tf.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE - West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

DRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adoping counties.

Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adoping counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

SPEED & BARRET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, George in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling. Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield. Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863—1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.E. L. VANWINELE BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

VILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opdosite Commonwealth Printing Office E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

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"B" Offices—Frankfort and Danville.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lowis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

A LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

**Specimens of all kinds of plate work may he seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Beer and Ale.

AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER, The cetebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky. and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited. Frankfort, March 30, 1864.-1m#

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sanday) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864.-tf

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky. Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,-Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding, Headquarters, in the field.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding, Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department. GOVERNOR

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort. Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort. Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort. FFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittender, Clerk, Frankfort. John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman. Porter. Frankfort.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort. Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE. Jas. A. Bawson, Register, Frankfort. Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort. Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION . Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort. J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL John M. Harlan, Frankfort. PUBLIC PRINTER

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort. PUBLIC BINDER

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort. Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

AVE associated with them SANUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General Frankfort.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General,

W. T. Poynter, AuditingC lerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,
Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS. Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort. Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS. lut Dist.-C. S. Marshall, Bandville. 2d Dist.-R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville. 3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg. 4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen. 5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown. 6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville. 8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling 12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodlee, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

7th Dist .- Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

> COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS 1st Dist .-- P. D. Yeiser, Paducab. 2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
> 3d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
> 3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
> 4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
> 5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
> 6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
> 7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
> 8th Dist.—John L. Soott, Frankfort. 8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort. 9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington 10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg. 11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling. 12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H. 13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington. 14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson. 15th Dist.—J H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghioghony, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

S. BLACK.

S. BLACK.

every one to test in the medicine. Give the continuous medicine. Give the medicine. Give the medicine. Give the continuous medicine



Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully them. solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

THE CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD

BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

ABBLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them. JOHN HALY. them. J Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men.

ROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-ucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat allevia-ted by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfacother States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war

who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union

word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable

peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers; payable in advancd, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry, has beecme a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained. O MAN'S name is more intimately connect less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery or rather combination, for he does not claim thave been the discoverer of CEDRON, which it the basis of the bitters now offered to the public That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two bundred years. Arme with it the Indian bids defiance to the most dead

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies

DYSPEPSIA, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more

like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can

in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear acomparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskly, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the vitues of a new medicine. Give the

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the per-son taking it against disease under the most try-

street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE!

1,200 Choice Bacon Hams;

100 BACON SIDES :

200 KEGS PRIME LARD:

64 TIERCES PRIME LARD; 2 TIERCES SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF

or sale by GRAY & TODD. Frankfort, March 14, 1864 .- 6t-tw.

> W. HEETER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs, (Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.) LOUISVILLE, KY. March 9, 1864.-6m*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

A Full and Well-selected Stock Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS' LASTING GAITERS, LASTING BALMORALS, KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

OF . ALL KINDS.

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be pur

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS or Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags,

S. C. BULL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LAR-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may from first hands in New York and Philadelphia, and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville re-March 18, 1864-tf.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all the beautiful and will warm the restriction of the selection of the sel ts branches, and will warrant their work to give

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will bedealt with

as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-1m*-1635.

NOTICE. Margaret Herensmith's, adm'r., Plff, Petition in Chas. C. Herensmith, et al, deft's, } Equity. J. L. Herensmith, adm'r., Plif, Petition in

J. L. Herensmith's helrs &c , deft's, Equity. THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settiement. All persons having claims against the estates of Marga et Herensmith and J. L. Herno most unhealthy climate, and screen the peron taking it against disease under the most tryng exposure.

Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, Fifth
treet, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Tan. 1, 1864-6m. OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-

eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 56.] AN ACT fixing certain rules and regulations for AN ACT fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after September one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the following rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water be adopted in the navy and the mericantile marine of the United States: Provided, That the exhibition of any light on board of a vessel of-war of the United States may be suspended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary pended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the commander in chief of a squad-ron, or the commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COL-LISIONS ON THE WATER.

Article 1. Preliminary.
Rules concerning lights:
2. Lights to be carried as follows

2. Lights to be carried as follows:
3. Lights for steamships.
4. Lights for steam-tugs.
5. Lights for stailing ships.
6. Exceptional lights for small sailing vessells.
7. Lights for ships at anchor.
8. Lights for pilot vessels.
9. Lights for fishing vessels and boats.
Rules concerning fog-signals:
10. Fog signals.
Steering and sailing rules:
11. Two sailing ships meeting.
12. Two sailing ships meeting.
13. Two ships under steam meeting.
14. Two ships under steam crossing.
15. Sailing ships and ship under steam.
16. Ships under steam to shacken [slack-en] speed.

en] speed. Vessels overtaking other vessels 18. Construction of articles 12, 14, 15 and 17.

and 17.

19. Proviso to save special cases.

20. No ship under any circumstances to neglect proper precautions.

PRELIMINARY.

Article 1. In the following rules every steamship, which is under sail, and not under steam, s to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail on not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS. Lights.

Article 2. The lights mentioned in the followig articles, and no other, shall be carried in all eathers between sunset and sunrise.

Lights for Steamships.
Article 3. All steam vessels when under way (a) At the foremast head, a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light tea points on each side of the ship, viz: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a

in a bigut, with a clear attraceptate at the star for miles.

(b) On the starbord side, a green light, so contructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken light over on arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right shead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent

these lights from being seen across the bow. Lights for Steam Tugs. shall carry two bright white masthead lights ver-tically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of these masthead lights shall be of the same conetruction and character as the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

Lights for Sailing Ships. Article 5. Sailing ships under way or being towed shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

Exceptional Lights for Small Sailing Vessels. Article 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vesels during bad weather, the green and red lights annot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for astant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respec uch manner as to make them most visible, and that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side, To make the use of these portable lights more side with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable

screens. Lights for Ships at Anchor. Article 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing bips, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unat a distance of at least one mile.

Lights for Pilot Vessels. Article 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

Lights for Fishing Vessels and Boats. Article 9. Open fishing boats and other open arry such lights, carry a lantern having a green lide on the one side and a red slide on the other ide, and on the approach of or to other vessels, ich lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient tim prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels and open coats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not prevented from using a flare-up in addition, in insidered expedient.

RULES GOVERNING FOG-SIGNALS. Fog-Signals.
Article 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by lay or night, the fog-signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least

(a) Steamships under way shall use a steam-whistle placed before the funnel, not less than

Art. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other ship free, in which ease the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

Two Ships under Steam Meeting. Article 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the portside of the other.

Two Sailing Ships Crossing.

Art. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as

Two Ships under Steam Crossing. Article 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep

out of the way of the other. Sailing Ship and Ship under Steam. Article 15. If two ships, one of which is a sail-ng ship and the other a steamship, are proceed-ing in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Ships under Steam to Slacken Speed. Article 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

Vessels Overtaking other Vessels. Article 17. Every vessel overtaking any other ressel shall keep out of the way of the last-men-

Construction of Articles 12, 14, 15, and 17. Article 18. Where, by the above rules, one of we ships is to keep out of the way, the other thall keep her course subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

Proviso to Save Special Cases. Article 19. In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case, rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate

danger. No Ship Under any Circumstances to Neglect Proper

Article 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of

Approved April 29, 1864. [PUBLIC No. 57.] AN ACT to provide for the collection of hospital dues from vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports or waters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-entatives of the United States of America in Con-ress assembled, That in case of the sale or trans-er of any vossel of the United States in a foreign ark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance port or water, the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent of the United States within whose consulate or district such sale or transfer shall have been made, or in whose hands the papers of such vessel shall be, be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect of the master or agent of such vessel, all moneys that shall have become due to the United States under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," approved July sixteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and shall remain unpaid at the time of such sale or transfer; and that the said consul, rice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, (as the case may be,) be and he is hereby nstructed and required to retain possession of the papers of such vessel until such money shall have been paid as herein provided; and in default of which such sale or transfer shall be void, excepting as against the vendor: Provided, That this act shall not take effect until the expiration of

ixty days from and after its passage. Approved April 29, 1864.

TPUBLIC-NO. 58.1 AN ACT to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in certain ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-esontatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in such ports as he may think it advisable so to do, and nay designate, by adding to the present compen-ation of said officers a sum not exceeding one dol lar per day: But the increase hereby authorized shall not extend beyond July first, eighteen hun-

ared and sixty-five Approved April 29, 1864. [PUBLIC-No. 59.]

AN ACT in reference to donation claims in Ore gon and Washington. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-centatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that two donation settlers in the State of Oregon or Washington Territory shall hold their conterminous improvements in such a manner as may require a half quarter section to be divided into two equal parts by a line north and south or east and rest, it shall and may be lawful for the Commis-ioner of the General Land Office to issue patents ecognising for each claimant such subdivisions; this enactment to include cases existing at the date of this act, where the claim may be proved and established according to law. Approved, April 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC-No. 60.] AN ACT for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guer-illas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-centatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where loyal postmas-ters have been rebbed, by Confederate forces or rebel guerrillas, of post office stamps, stamped envelopes, or of money received and collected for, belonging to, and held for the Government of the United States, and where such robbery has not been caused by the default or negligence of the postmaster, the Postmaster General shall be and be is hereby authorized to credit such postmaster. e is hereby authorized to credit such postmaster, in the settlement of his accounts, with the amount of which he may have been so robbed. And in cases where no such credit has been allowed, and the postmaster has been required to and has ac-counted for and paid over to the Post Office Department the sum or sums of which he may have been so robbed, as aforesaid, the Postmaster Gen-eral is authorized to refund the same to such post-

Approved April 29, 1864. [PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. -.] JOINT RESOLUTION to increase temporarily the duties on imports.

whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(b) Sailing ships under way shall use a fognorm.

(c) Steamships and sailing ships when not under way shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Two Sailing Vessels Meeting.

Article 11. If two sailing ships are meetingend on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

The duties on imports.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution fifty per cent. of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise, and articles and imposts now charged on the importation of such articles: Provided, That printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

Approved April 29, 1864.

at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

An Appropriate Proclamation

On the 9th May, President Lincoln issued the subjoined Proclamation. Let every loyal heart respond :-

To the Friends of Union and Liberty : Enough is known of army operations

within the last five days to claim our special gratitude to Gop, while what remains undone lemands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon Him, without whom all human

I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in com-mon thanksgiving and praise to ALMICHTY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

There is a rumor that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces took possession of Dalton, Georgia, on Saturday. There is no late direct news from his army.

We learn that Munford Veach, and 1. Banta, of Henry county, and - Maddox of Shelby, and W. H. Sharp, Clifton Kennedy, and Alfred Alburton, of Mercer, have States Circuit Court.

A telegram from Cairo states that contraband goods, valued at \$50,000, conat Goose Island, Ohio River, seventeen miles dent, and for all its sad consequences to life above there, May 8th. The goods were consigned to the parties on the island, and had been purchased of Homer, Rex & Tracy, of to the institution of slavery, and will fight on St. Louis. Three of the parcy were arrested, till they abolish it, Mr. Lincoln can well two of whom escaped that night.

A telegram from Washington contains a synopsis of the results of the examination of released prisoners at Annapolis by the Committee on the Conduct of the Union prisoners at Richmond. The details are sickening, and in the opinion of the Committee show a deliberate intention on the part of the rebel authorities to incapacconstitutions are broken.

One of Colonel Dahlgren's men who escaped from Richmond writes that there were Union prisoners in the Libby Prison with him "who actually ate horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it;" and he adds: "One man I saw in the prison before I to the authorities of the United States, in Gen. Grant bas driven the enemy at all Gen. Grant bas driven the enemy at all with him "who actually ate horse beef, and went to the hospital had one of the dog's paws that he ate of on the Island. He said that he was going to keep it and fetch it to our lines when he came. The prisoners on the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners on the prisoners of the p Belle Island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch

COMMUNICATIONS

FALMOUTH, KY., May 5, 1864. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth :-

In the present attitude of the country, there can be but two parties. A middle party, loyal to the Union, is out of the question. It will be time enough for Union men to be conservative, when rebels in arms against the Government become conservative. All self-styled conservative Union men they must remain so forever. are lukewarm, on the Union question; and the sympathies of most of them are with the rebels. A party that is lukewarm on the Union question, is with the rebels in sympathy. The basis upon which they act, flinching stand for the Union, we most coris the same: Negro slavery. Original rebels dially indorse our Representative in Con-(JEFF. Davis, and his sympathizers) made this the pretext for aiming at the destruction tives, J. Hawthorn and C. Campbell, Esqs. of the best Government on earth; and to introduce discord, anarchy, civil war, and all of their attendant evils. Chicago Union men, are pursuing the very course the rebels ville Convention: did in 1861. They are endeavoring to destroy the Union cause, by the same means. The word "abolitionist," is on the !ip of their tongues, and it leaps out of their

The bitterness and venom of the "Copper heads" are vented against Union men in lavish profusion. They seem to love the negro better than the white man, or their country. They are dangerously affected with the very worst of present political maladies-"negro on the brain." Some of them, -only a very few, however,-can send their sons to face Gayle, George D. Hooret, N. S. Shalar, Dr. the cannon's mouth, and to undergo the W. Andrews, Chas. whether, D. Buchanan, John Riley, George Pagan, C. P. Buchanan, C. W. Vaen, R. hardships and privations of camp life; but O. W. Root, J. N. Trainer, G. W. Yaap, R. when a negro is to be sent on the same mis- T. Baker, J. Mohr, Charles H. Horner, M. sion, they shed crocodile tears;—they love J. King, N. P. Degman, M. V. Dailey, J. the negro better than their own children.

They love him better than the beautiful form. They love him better than the beautiful form. Newman, W. J. Harker, Theodore Stillwell, They love him better than the brave and hardy men, who are in the field fighting for the liberties of their country, against a rotten Cyrus Campbell, L. M. Eckert, L. Woester, W. despotism.

Disguise it as they may, for temporary ef. fect, the object of the leaders of the party are the same as the leaders of the Breckin. Rice, Wm. Darlington, B. F. Reiley, Samuel ridge party, in 1860 and 1861. Rule or ruin, irrespective of majorities, is their object, And why take this course, if their sympathies are not with the rebels? If rebels Wm. Coffin. made slavery the ground of rebellion, in 1860 and 1861, why should Union men en-

On this question, all true Union men concur in opinion. Whatever may have been their views heretofore, they now say, that if the Constitutional Government, let it go! We prefer the white man, his interests, his prosperity, his happiness, his liberty-now, henceforth and forever-to the negro, or to any one who has taken up arms for the negro; or who sympathizes with any one who has taken up arms in so odious a cause

PENDLETON.

Union Mass Meeting in Campbell County. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

There was a large gathering of the unconditional Union citizens of Newport and which assembles in Louisville on the 25th of May, which is to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. JACOB HAWTHORN presided. The Chair having To Major Gen. Dix, New York: stated the object of the meeting, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Haw. but the Medical Director has notified the kins, Geo. P. Webster, Wm. Lape, Thomas Jones and C. H. Horner, was appointed to draft resolutions and report a list of delegates. The committee retired and after consultation, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, 1. That we unite with the Union citizens and soldiers of Kentucky, in their on our part. tional Union Convention at Baltimore.

2. The Hon. James Guthrie and his associates, styling themselves "the majority of the disunion convention.

3. The existing rebellion was forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South, without any reasonable cause, months before sisting of munitions of war were captured the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as Presiand property, neither he nor the Union people are in any way responsible. If the South now will have it so, -will prefer war

4. The present war having been inaugur ated on the part of the Government in selfdefence, and for the preservation of the naby the Committee on the Conduct of the tional existence, by the legal war-making War, in relation to the management of the powers of the Constitution, and being now carried on by the proper authorities under the sanction of the Supreme departments of he Government, becomes conclusive upon the chole people; every citizen of the State is bound and concluded to act in obedience to itate our captured soldiers for future service this supreme law and in concert with these troying a portion so as to break connection. had to be left behind, in consequence of the in the field, by starving them until their authorities, from the humblest man to the Tovernor inclusive; and any attempt to actin conflict with these under the pretext of obedience to the State law, or State officers, or any other inferior authority, brings the party as much in rebellion as if acted without he semblance of any law.

the present exigency, a clear and unquestion- points, and has achieved a complete victory. ed right to bring into use its entire power, At the latest date-Saturday night-Hannation, all its property and people, slaves in sylvania Court House, duded, in order to preserve its nationality, its unity and existence.

6. We can not recognize as of a political party, men who under any pretext whatever avow themselves for a division of the coun- and that Gen. Jenkins is killed. They are outlaws, evidently on the

on the 4th of July as a blind. ountry, which would be but the beginning of fury of the rebels. interminable war. We are for the Union to remain undivided and indivisible in all com-

brave and poble boys in the field-a safe return, a long and joyous life, glory and re-

nown to every one of them. 9. For their bold and able, arm and ungress, the Hon. G. Clay Smith; our State senator, R. T. Baker, and our Representa-

10. Resolved, That under the first resolu tion the following gentlemen, and all other loval citizeus of the county who are willing

John Taylor, James R. Morin, Col. J. P. Jackson, E. W. Hawkins, Wm. Hardegg, J. Hawthorn, Judge Thos. Irvine, C. F. Byland, Henry Stanberry, Geo. P. Webster, their tongues, and it leaps out of their Geo Holmes, Philip Biehl, D. Brandt, W. mouths, and cuts fantastic capers, on all oc. H. Laps, J. Horsfall, W. N. Thompson, W. H. Thomas, N. B. Shaler, Chas. Chambers, John Gaesler, Dr. W. O. Smith, F. Link, John A. Williamson, D. L. Clephene, Geo. Ratcliffe, J. Baughman, Jas. D. Smith, Peter Constans, Z. B. Coffen, Geo. Cay, Rebt. Warmly, W. H. Bennett, Ira Root, Geo. Sugdan, Jas. Brogan, J. E. Perry, Frank Clark, Wm. Holt, Wm. Ringo, A. M. Bod-ley, I. F. Maphet, E. A. Miller, John Butch-Sidney Rice, Samuel Geisler, W. H. T. McDermot, Levi Dicken, C. Kerehevel, Robson, J. C. Hayman, Samuel Cummons. George Hawthorne, John Linnett, Peter Frantz, Joseph Metcalf, Alfred Orr, Wm. Robson, Adam Seibert, Joseph Horner, Chas.

Nyman, Andy Youtsey, H. A. Shriver, and 11. Resolved, That the gentlemen named in the 10th resolution are also appointed deavor to bolster up their foundation, and to late Judicial District, to be held at Frankfort on the 15th of June and that we respectfully present to the district the name of M. M. Benton, Esq., of Kenton, as the suitable nominee of that Convention.

Shaw, Elijah Pierce, John C. Youtsey, T.

Jones, John P. Trumbower, T. C. Miles, S

T. Miles, John R. Teller, C. Smith, Wm. M.

slavery goes down in the conflict, provoked and adopted, Col. John P. Jackson, being and brought about by rebels in arms against loudly called for, took the stand and deliver-After the report of the Committee was read ed a very able and eloquent address. Capt. Geo. P. Webster and others also spoke.

The following resolution by, Ira Root, Esq. was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opig ion of the Union men of Campbell county that ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be re-elected to serve another term as President of the United States.

The advance on Richmond.

Monday, May 9, 1864. Gou. Sherman is advancing toward Atlan-Campbell county, at the Court House on aghting, but no official news to warrant Saturday evening, the object of the meeting them. Thomas at last accounts was at Tunbeing to appoint delegates to the Convention | nell Hill, and the rebels at Buzzard Roost.

following despatches to be published: We have no official report from the front

Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of

the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and reconstruction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be re-

The enemy's strength has always been licity to the enclosed to you, as you deem proper. It is designed to give accurate offi-cial statements of what is known to this department in this crisis, and withhold noth-

ing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War. Washington, May 8,-5 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Diz, New York: We are without any official despatch from the Army of the Potomac except those re-ferred to this morning, and nothing addi-possession of a thickly wooded ridge A

A despatch from General Butler, just rethat a demonstration had been made by his flank of Bartlett's, which being exposed, it forces on the railroad between Petersburg was, also, soon forced back for some distance. and Richmond, and had succeeded in des-That there had been severe fighting, but he killing of nearly all of the horses, and fell had succeeded. He had it from the rebels into the hands of the enemy. Switzer's that Hunter was dangerously wounded, and brigade and Wadsworth's of Robertson's di-Picket also. Jones and Jenkins were killed. vision were ordered forward and relieved the Nothing has been heard from Sherman. EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

cock was pushing forward rapidly to Spott-

Gen. Lee, in an official report to the rebel authorities at Richmond, of Friday's opera- slightly, Colonel Hayes, 18th Massachusetts, and nothing but the nature of the field has tions, states that Longstreet was dangerously wounded; also Gens. Pegram and Stafford;

I regret to have to announce that, on our road to the Southern Confederacy, and are part, Gen. Wadsworth has been killed, starting by the roundabout way of Chicago, and The number of wounded on both sides is large; but a large portion are slight wounds. 7. We are now as always, for the earliest no artillery having been used on either side practicable honorable peace, and are, there. The condition of our troops is represented as fore, for the most vigorous prosecution of the admirable. Their cool, determined courage war, and therefore against any division of the has proved an overmatch for the frenzied

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANIA FORD,

Wednesday, May 4, 7 P. M. The whole Army of the Potomac, to day, effected the passage of the Rapidan. Gen. Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak. The few mounted pickets of the enemy that at once thrown across the river, and the in hours. The heavy timber and dense under fantry, that had marched to the fords during growth rendered the use of artillery impos the night, commenced crossing over at about sible, and only a few rounds from heavy eight, A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the Reserve Artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and Gen. Warren's at Germania. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of All the troops are over at this hour. The trains will cross during the night. General Hancock is encamped on the Chancellor a brigade of Robinson's division, under ville battle ground. Gen. Warren is at the Old Wilderness Tavern and General Sedgwick at the Tavern at the Germania Ford. Both General Grant's and General Meade's headquarters are at this point for

the night Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank, General Wilson's and General Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store, and the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several couriers. One of the latter carried a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes Yankees had crossed in force, at Germania cut our army in two, both on the right and and Ely's Fords. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at head-quarters to-night. It is supposed however, that Lee is concentrating, and that, tween Hancock's corps, and the remainder we will meet him in force to-morrow. Efforts will be made, at all events, to ascertain

his where abouts. ly to the open country beyond the Wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose. The movements to-day, were made fine order and with creditable precision There were hardly any stragglers, notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day. The troops are full of spirit. The most auspicious weather favors the advance. General Burnside's command, consisting of four divisions, commanded by Generals Porter, Farrer, Wilson, and Crittenden is expected to come up with the army to-morrow,

(Thursday) afternoon. THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,

Thursday, May, 5, 8 P. M. feught between parts of it and the whole victorious Army of the Potomac again for a

Gou. Sherman is advancing toward Atlau- more auspicious results on to-morrow. Rever veterans of Gettysburg to have surpassed ta, and there are many wild reports about ille was sounded at 3 o'clock, A. M., and the that engagement in fury and the valor dis-The Secretary of War has authorized the ollowing despatches to be published:

Washington, May 8—9 M.

Chancehorvine, south westwardly on the laces and clothes were to be yet the old wing despatches to be published:

Washington, May 8—9 M.

Chancehorvine, south westwardly on the laces and clothes were to be yet they fired through the thickets, fell on their face and allowed the column in their rear to fire over their plank-road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow bodies. Our losses are estimated by the

treating. This indicates Grant's advance this vicinity to Orange Court House,) that The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves charged and affords an inference of material success the enemy were advancing with infantry and through a dense abattis, and being unable the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery, toward us from near Old and New to get back, were all, except sixty, taken call of a Convention which is to assemble at Louisville on the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Nather the purpose of sending delegat maintained their ground, but are preparing from the direction mentioned. Gens. Grant patrolled the country south and east of Chanto advance, leads to the hope of a full and complete success, for, when either party fails and orders were issued to halt the various the enemy's cavalry, and has been perfectly Central Committee appointed on the 18th disorganization by straggling and desertion day of March, 1863, by the Union Convention at Louisville," had no authority confersuation by straggling and desertion and wounded must weaken their nerves. The order to remove the wounded to Wash-red on them by that body, to call upon Union. been arrested for harboring rebel guerrillas, and bound over to answer before the United states Circuit Court.

The law prescribes that, "when to act with the "Democratic party which shall be en received from Butler. A despatch from Butler. A des nel Hill; where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position in Buzthat the enemy had taken posit zard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmish- and Hancock was expected to come up with was found on the field. ing had taken place, but no real fighting; and the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into nothing later from Banks. You may give publine about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front: About noon General Warren was ordered

to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left, and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Switzer's following in reserve. After advancing about three quarters of a mile, they suddenly found themtional has been received by the Department severe fight ensued, and our two brigades from any other source. It is believed no held their ground against evidently greater fighting took place yesterday. succeeded in over lapping Ayers' regular ceived and which left him yesterday, states brigade, and forcing it back, threatening the Two pieces of the 3d Massachusetts Battery two brigades. The enemy soon attacked them, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing was kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off, from that part of our line.

Our loss in this affair was quite severe Ayer's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded are Gen. Bartlett, slightly, Colonel Gwyn, 110th Pennsylvania, Colonel Gurney, 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Lombard, 4th Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners. Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road; he had started out and marched over a cross o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on have taken 2,000 prisoners. oceans are plain, beautiful boundaries, formed by the hand of God, and by His blessing they must remain so forever.

8. We send our warmest greeting to our brave and noble boys in the field—a safe return, a long and joyous life, glory and reions of Hancock time to come up, and they did so, and became at once heavily engaged, take the following paragraphs: a woods so thick that it was almost impos-

sible to advance in line. Birney's division of the 2d Corps soon came up and quickly formed on the right of Germania Ford, and Gen. Gregg's division Getty's; Bartlett's, and Gibbons' divisions formed a second line. As they came up the enemy, in vast force, pressed energetically were watching the two fords scampered off and repeatedly on the front, and there was before them. Double pontoon bridges were a most furious musketry fight for nearly two pieces were fired on either side. But, as to violence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac Our line steadily held its ground until the river continued all day, at both points. White's corps formed, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part and put an end to the fight. Wadsworth's division and command of General Robinson, were order ed to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also pre-vented the full execution of this operation.

The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alex. Hays killed; Colonels Corland and Tyler, wounded Hancock's men behaved most admirably The 5th New York Cavalry, in advance, o the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force, in the morning, and fell back with considerable loss. Gen. Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening, to the effect that he had met a part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in every direction

The events of the day may be summed up left, by getting between the river and War ren's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side, and beof the army on the other. That he failed in both purposes notwithstanding his two well conceived attacks, constitutes a most sub The army will be pushed south-westward stantial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged to-day To-night all the corps are fully up, and Gen. Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight (Friday.) There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our front. DEALERS IN

HEADQUARTERS GEN. GRANT'S ARMY, SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

At noon to day our skirmishers advanced and found that the enemy had retreated. Gen. Grant pushed out a strong picket forces on all the avenues leading wesward, and at night-fall resumed his original plan of the campaign. General Hancock's corps is be As expected last night, the army came up lieved to be now at Spottsylvania Court with the enemy. To day a battle has been House. The country may not hear from the

rebel army, but, as a Gettysburg, the bloody week, in which case it may rest assured that

scenes of this day were only a prelude to all is going well.

the bloodier work, and it is to be hoped. The battle of Friday, is pronounced by the whole army was again in motion at day played by the contestants of the ground on light, according to the order of the day, both sides. Our men frequently charged so General Hancock's corps was to march from close upon the rebels' position, that their Chancellorville, south westwardly on the faces and clothes were torn by the brambehind Warren's. Gen. Sheridan was to Medical Director of the army at nearly concentrate the whole cavalry corps at twelve thousand, as follows, from 1,100 to Piney Branch Church a few miles south of 1,500 killed, eight thousand wounded, Chancellorville, and, start on a hunt after remainder missing. There were less Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which 300 stragglers from the whole army.

May 10.—Of the fighting on Friday we have the annexed account in the despatches

are charged with seeing those laws, regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, to the Associate Press:

The day closed upon a terribly hard ought field, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics, so energetically em ployed at Chancellorville and Gettysburg of hrowing his whole army first upon one thing and then upon another, has again been brought to bear, but I rejoice that the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremen dous onslaught, and stands to-night idly n the position it assumed this morning.

The attack was made upon Hancock's orps, upon the right, somewhat weakened n numbers by the battle of Thursday. But he iron old 2d corps nobly stood its ground. Then the enemy hurled battalions upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained temporaobly rallied, and repulsed the rebels with

fearful slaughter.
About half past tour Friday evening he made a feint upon the whole line, then suddealy fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss. Night now came on and it is believed at headquarers at this hour that Lee has withdrawn from our front, although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most f it being so thichly wooded as to render movements all but impossible and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides has been very heavy.

The Secretary of War, at 4 o'clock, P. M. of May 9, sent out the following.

Despatches have reached here direct from

complete our line of battle. About three ered yet, but he is on to Richmond. We

A bearer of despatches from Meade's the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently intended to headquarters has just reached here. He throw a force between Hancock and the re states that Lee's army commenced falling mainder of the army. Getty's division of back on Friday night. Our army commen-Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to ced pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were stay this dangerous demonstration. Han in full retreat for Richmond on the direct

ng of the 9th issued extra, from which we

There is reason to believe from the despatches already received since our first extra o day that Lee was forced to fight at Spott sylvania on Sunday, and was again repulsed, and compelled to retreat. Another statement is that Gen Grant had flanked him, and got between the rebel army and Rich

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday ast, published in the Richmond papers, has een telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Gen. Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army.— Eastern portion of the State. Authority was bee employed the lauguage: "Thank God, immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, that Longstreet is badly wounded nothing in his report about the fight of Fri

rom reinforcing bee.

and wounded, from which we learn Gens. gagement of several hours, was completely Alex Hays and Wadsworth were killed, and victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, en. Webb wounded.

Camden; and that all reports of his return ed without the assistance of the Militia. to Little Rock, are untrue

ed to Little Rock; that the rebel Price en- officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the deavored to keep him at Camden, while he assistance they rendered in defending the sent Marmaduke to capture Little Rock; State by their prompt action, enabled the but that Steele cut his way through Price's authorities to strike a blow that will long be army, whipping him badly at Sabine Pass, remembered by Honge's brigade. to General Ewell, informing him that the as follows: General Lee made two attacks to and getting to Little Rock just as Marma duke commenced shelling the city; and that having sent over fifty per cent, of her enroll ris advance forces had assailed the rebels so ighty wagons; and a boat with some forty une of ammunition had been sunk in the river by colliding with another boat,

SPEER & STEPHENS.

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

PRINTING,

MANILLA, COLORED. AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT. April 6, 1864.-tw2m-304.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GBURD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FRANKFORT, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State rom the small bands of guerfillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small par es, manage to elude the regular forces, it therefore, by direction of his Excellency

the Governor, Ordered:
I That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the detence and protection of Chancellorville, and, start on a hunt after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated.

The different bodies had been in motion, but a short time, when, at about six o'clock, reports came in from both the turnpike and concentrated.

Gen. Grant has taken up the bridges in his rear. We have taken 1,800 prisoners.

Chancellorville, and, start on a hunt after stuary in the whole army.

The men to-day are in enthusiastic spirits and ready to follow their leader wherever he may find the enemy soonest.

Gen. Grant has taken up the bridges in his rear. We have taken 1,800 prisoners.

Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out to make the supplication of any Provost Marshal the supplication his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, sary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, ful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military are charged with seeing those laws, rules and

Inspector General Ky

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTERES, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 4, 1864. S GENERAL OEDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky. The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SER-

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the trust its property and eafety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, ry advantage, but the old veterans were but organize at once-at the posts of Louisa, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Munfordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Pa ducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government vill be gailantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations, as agents for the State of Ken tucky, to superintend and direct the organi zation of the troops as they report. Louisa.-Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W.

Frankfort.-These Head-quarters, Lexington .- Head quarters of Brig. Gen Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal

Burnside Point.-Col. F. N. Alexander, Munfordsville.-Col. Sanders D. Bruce Hon. George T. Wood.

Bowling Green .- Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col P. B. Hawkins. Louisville. - Col. 1. W. Scott. Col. A. J Paducah - Hop. R. K. Williams, Maj

By command of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE.

Adjutant General of Ky HEAD-QUARTERS KY, STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., April 26, 1864.
SPECIAL ()RDERS, No. 8.

In February last, Col GALLUP, command ing the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the He says one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having nyaded Pike county, a call was made on Despatches show that Gen. Butler is still that Regiment, Col. Thos, Mckinster comourg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard | prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy om reinforcing bee.

An extra from the Washington Star office, the 14th, Col. Gallur surprised them in outains a list of the Federal officers killed camp at Half Mountain, and, after an en en. Webb wounded.

From Arkansas.—One account from Ar. arms,—all of which. Col. Gallup, in his cansas states that Gen. Steele is still at report says, could not have been accomplish-

I can not commend, in terms too high, Another account states that he has return- the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the

Lawrence county has not only done well, ed strength to our armies, but she has shown impetuously that they fled; that Steele had that those remaining at home are of true ost his wagon train of one hundred and metal, and are willing to take the field when ever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th, not only for the services they have rendered, but for the gallant example which they have afforded to the entire Militia of the State Their action demonstrates the utility of the work I nave been urging forward for several months, and will assist, I hope, in overcom ing the factious opposition with which I have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused into the Militia organization throughout the State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the marauding bands of borse thieves and plung derers that have been preying upon us since the beginning of the war.
D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment, the Inspector General is hereby ordered to have printed and distributed to the Colonels of Militia 150 copies of the above order. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of Kentucky May 4, 1864.—3ttw-316.

.....MAY 11, 1864. WEDNESDAY ...

your taxes General Caner has been assigned to plans and details. the command of the army in Gen. BANE's Department.

The Secretary of War has published officers and men, have been exchanged.

It is very unreasonable in the Secretary of War to expect any of the Generals of the country to display military talent. How can they possibly display it when it is all in him !- Louisville Journal, May 9.

at him its vulgar Joe Millerisms.

It is the most awful fact in this war, that the President of the United States considers

he "awful facts" connected with the details f the battles going on, as published in its columns,-steps aside to emit from its conduit pipe its malicious slanders and falsehoods against the President of the United States. Did the slighest spark of gratitude abide in that concern, it "would rather lay its head on a dunghill" than cast its enven omed slanders at the President.

The Battles in East Virginia.

On the second page we give such telegrams in reference to the recent battles between the armies and the insurgents in Virginia as are calculated to give our readers a fair idea of the battles. We can not of course give all the various accounts, and are com pelled to select those we judge to be the Building a Scaffold to break their Fall; most reliable. Hereafter the official accounts will be published.

So far, there is no doubt the insurgents back from their chosen position in front unthe flank and to the rear of the insurgent's with the treasonable organization of FER forces under, it is said, BEAUREGARD. We NANDO and BEN WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, PENand calling for a devout thanks and praise to the Wickliffeites and Guthrie-Prenticeof the people to God who has vouchsafed it ites of this State. Seeing that nearly all

Very desperately Alarmed.

the Chicago Convention of Disloyalists will "Peace on any terms" party, and the Louisbe a failure. In its issue of May 9, is a terrible ville Journal, the organ of the Guthriehowl of despairing agony. The fact that in Prentice "conservatives," alias "Coppermeetings have been held to send delegates to the Union Convention, at which the Guthrie-Prentice usurpation and attempt to transfer were repudiated and denounced, whilst come.

Inexas, alias "Northern Peace Democrative, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times. some seventy to seventy-five counties Union heads," alias "Northern Peace Democrawere repudiated and denounced, whilst comparatively in a few counties only have the ocrat said :-Guthrie-Prenticeites held meetings, is gall and worm wood to the clique.

It appeals to all who are opposed to the Union party, to send delegates from all the counties to their semi treasonable concern, -a convocation, in which the Wickliffeites of last year; the returned rebels who have taken the oath of amnesty; the rebel sympathizers; quasi Union men, who profess to love their country, but love the "nigger more,-who are willing to save the Union -provided, the negro, for whom the rebellion was inaugurated, is saved to them as a slave prise the gross body of the party. -- who, if negro slavery and the continuance of the Government come in conflict, are for letting the Government be destroyed, that salvation of slavery may be secured;-Il these will be represented in the Gutbrie Prentice "Conservative" Convention; and there will also be present men, who, under guise of Unionism, and by oaths attesting their loyalty, have secured offices and contracts under the Government, and accumulated and are accumulating fortunes, which they are using to cripple the Government, and delay the crushing out of the rebellion, -men who exemplify the viper, warmed into life by the farmer, attempting to destroy ita benefactor. There will also be there men, who yielding to the seductive flattery of the rebels and their sympathizers, are reaching out their hands to clutch the apple of office which these rebel aiders and abettors are holding out to them, and describing as sure to be theirs, if they but follow GUTH-RIE, PRENTICE & Co., into the purviews of

Union men will not be there, -in person or of the Union party, but desires to get the Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent by representations; the Union people will entire body of the Guthrie-Prentice party to not be there; the bone and sinew of the their convention. The Democrat wants a ll State will not be there; those who have Wickliffeites to be on hand, to help swell the been robbed and maltreated by the rebele Guthrie-Prentice concern to respectable numand their marauding bands will not be there: those who are for the Government as the with the Union assemblage. white man's Government, and are determin. ed to save it, even at the price of the extinc | scaffold to catch them, as the development of soldiers who are fighting the battles of the "brothers" from under them, and make their Union and for the salvation of the Govern fall easy. the 25th instant.

Tax Payers Attention.—See the notice of that Gen. Grant, before he started on his characters were well represented. Bella Golthe Clerk of the City Council. Call and pay recent movement, addressed the President a DEN's Fanchon was very good, and the "witchresponsibility of the movement, and the Landry Didier and Father Barbeau. Mr. Macau-

> Jacksonville, Florida, advices of the 26th April, state that Gen. Birney succeeds Gen. Hatch in command there, and that

The Louisville Journal, edited by a Is not the above mean and contemptible corps of Northern Editors, -who each have squib entirely characteristic of the Journal? a negro Abolition record, -since it has gone While the Secretary of War is engaged in over to the disloyal Peace Democracy of the LINDSAY:using every means in his power, mentally North-we presumepartly-only partly-imand physically, to put down the rebellion, pelled by the affinities of its Northern Edithis pseudo-Union sheet indulges in aiming tors for their Northern homes, -has fully taken up the old mad dog cry of old partizan hacks of "Abolitionism," against all who oppose their nefarious attempt to trans-

> may have its effect upon a few weak-kneed folks; but true Unionists will only treat it time allowed requires that we should commence with scorn and contempt. They well know been honored by the strongest recommendations that the Journal's furious and constant ejecfrom your country, and through the trust thereby
> tions of the epithet is because its editors are imposed in you been commissioned by his Excelat heart, as they ever have been,—as they mand, we are entitled to call upon and demand were born and bred, -abolitionists of the your earnest efforts to raise the men required in were born and bred,—abolitionists of the meanest and darkest hue; and they are crying "abolition" against their opponents to divert attention from their own abolitionism, as the detected rogue bawls loudest "stop thief," to mislead the officers of justice. So let the Journals howlon, and ring the epithet on its every change; for "one renegrade is let the Journals howlon, and renegrated is let the Journals howlong the State.
>
> D. W. LINDSEY, on its every change: for "one renegrade is ever worse than ten Turks."

The enthusiastic response by the Union masses of the State, to the call for a Union Convention, in repudiation of the call of have been worsted, and that they were driven "the majority of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union Convention of March, der LEE, while the Union forces under Gen. 1863," for a convention avowedly to transfer BUTLER has struck a most valuable blow in the Union party of Kentucky into coalition regard the result up to Friday night, in every DLETON, LONG, the SEYMOURS, &c., known as way a decisive victory to the Union army; the "Peace Democracy," has struck terror the counties of the State, have held meetings. and appointed delegates to the Union Con-The Louisville Journal is alarmed-des- vention, and that their disloyal platform is to erately alarmed—at the indications that the be knocked from under them, the Louisville entice Guthrie Convention to transfer the Democrat, the regular organ of the Wickloyal people of Kentucky to the embrace of liffe "no-more-men no-more-money," alias party and the Union Convention, the Dem-

> "They [the Union party] are vigilant, active, confident, progressive, self-righteous and self-conceited; noisy and given to boasting of their loyalty, patriotism and other good qualities, whilst they despise others. They will probably have a large convention, sum of afteen cents for each muster or drill which for they will all be on hand.

And taking its cue from the concluding remarks of the Democrat, as above given the Journal of May 9, says :-

"The abolition [meaning the Union] onvention will be a mass one, representing no body except itself, inasmuch as ft will com.

The reader will not fail to note the Democrat's attempt to make its readers believe that the Convention of the Unionists will be attended by all the members of the Union party; and the Journal, catching at the idea, asserts that the Union Convention "will be a mass one." Both these papers knew they were asserting that which was the re. ganizing the militia would be defeated. verse of the truth; they both know that the Union Convention will be comprised of del. the county clerks in due time, there can be no as egates appointed by the Union party in the because the civil officers would have no basis upon several counties, and that it will be no more which to act or determine who constituted the er rolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, assemblage convoked by GUTHRIE, PRENTICE | 10 & Co. But they believe it will be a larger neglect of duty under the State Guard law.
6. Judges of elections for officers to com sented; and they put forth these misrepresentations for the purpose of giving the cue body,—that every county will be fully repre. to their followers to commence the depreciation of the strength of the Union party in the

And both these papers have another object in view : The Journal not only desires But, we know that true, unconditional to misrepresent and depreciate the strength bers, so as to make it compare favorably

By all these means they hope to have a on of negro slavery, will not be there; the the Union strength knocks their disloyal

ment will not be there, in person or by We would earnestly urge the Union men proxy. These will all be represented at the of the State, especially all who have been Union Convention, called by the people .- appointed delegates, to attend the Conven-Well may the Journal and its clique, and tion. Teach the Journal and Democrat that the Guthrie Prenticeites, tremble and quake, their misrepresentations are incentives to the in view of the rebuke they will receive on Union party to show their representative strength. Give one day to your Country.

We learn that the Enrolled Militia; THE COMBINATION DEAMATIC TROUPE-This of Shelby county, has been ordered out, by troups made their first appearance before a Frankthe Colonel commanding, and directed to fort audience, at Metropolitan Hall, last Monday renderzvous at Shelbyville, on Saturday next. Fanchon, or The Cricket. Although the hall was not filled to overflowing, yet the audience was a very mence in the 7TH CONGRESSIONAL The New York Evening Post states, large and appreciative one for this city. The play DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AT LEX that it has reliable authority for stating, was well "put upon" the stage, and the various INGTON letter, to the effect that he assumed all the ery" of her smiles was felt by more persons than at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. LET fully sustained his reputation for good acting, and the other members of the troupe acted their parts with force, taste, and judgment, and seemed to feel the various emotions of the heart which controled the characters they represented.

an order, stating that all paroled prisoners, the rebels were evacuating the State. Gen. don and Mr. Macauley are seldom excelled will ter Term. To-night LITTLE BARREOUT, in which Bella Gol-Hatch succeeds Gen. Gillmore, who has be presented. The lovers of the drama who are been called by Gen. Grant to the command fond of chaste and elegant delineations of character may expect a rich treat, and we advise tham to attend

> ing Officers of the Enrolled Militia to the assemble in Frankfort. subjoined order of Inspector General D. W.

HEAD QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864. To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky En-

Your attention is particularly called to General party for Judge of the Court of Appeals Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's

The counties composing the District are: Brackoffice. The Governor therein calls for ten thouthe President of 'he United States considers his own re election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.—Louisvelle Journal, May 10.

It is a scandalous, if not "an awful" fact, that the Louisville Journal,—disregarding that the Louisville Journal,—disregarding arty, or to the members of the Union party, or to the members of the Union party, or if not a battalion, at least a company from party office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the Value and Union party in the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the militia of the State, to serve the Union party of the disloyal serpent of the Union party of the your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited Inspector General of Ky

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subjoined epinion of Gen. Jenn M. Harlan, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance

State effective, all delinquences will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promply proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY. Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY JENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., May 6, 1864.

Inspector General of Kentucky: Siz: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits; and it is their duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

It is the duty of each company commander within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective com panies who shall have attended said muster in ac cordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not thus re surned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure

and by the same means, as are provided for col-lecting the county levy."

4. If commandants of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the pre-scribed musters and drils, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should pre sume that none of the enrolled militia were pres ent, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fif teen cents from every member of the enrolled militi in the county where such defaults occur. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the people in any county have failed to at tend and elect officers of the enrolled militis. the failure of the enrolled mititia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the as sessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military ser vice, the manifest object of the Legislature in or

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and re-turn a list of the enrolled militia to the office of against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every

Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F. May 11, 1864-td-319

FOR SALE.

H AVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and oscupied now by the Military Board. This is one of the best locations in Frankfort JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.-twlm-316.

Draft in the Seventh District.

Gov. Bramlette received vesterday-(Mon-

day, May 9.) the annexed telegram :-You are wotified that the draft will com-

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864,

THOS. II. MOORE, Provost Marshal 7th District.

COURT OF APPEALS .-- The docket of the Court of Appeals for the Summer Term, 1864, will be closed on Monday, May 16. All records filed af-

appellate Judgeship. We are authorized to announce W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a can-

Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nomin- Bonds semi-annually. ating a candidate to be supported by the Union

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

MARRIED

At the residence of Dr. Grant, by the Rev. Si las Lee, Mr. JOHN R. JONES, of Nelson county. Ky., and Miss ANNA C. GRANT, of Louisville

DIED.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, wil be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1884, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) of from the several local Societies for holding with of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c , and the nature of the public thorough fares by which they are reached.

> A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the member L. J. BRADFORD, President. Augusta, May 2, 1864-317tw.

METCALFE'S REPORTS-volumes 1, and 3-for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

BOF If you want good old GUNPOWDER have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine

December 25, 1863-tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863. On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested after analysis he found it meritojous, &c

The following is the Medical Director's reply,

and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Sutlers. "I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being

permitted to dispose of it to Sutiers.
"A. HENRY THURSTON, "Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMB'D "Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permit on to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five

e to Sutlers in the army only.
'The regulations of the Treasury Departmen are to be complied with strictly

'By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans. "Major and Provost Marshal General." Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr., John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of hearmy (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Ced

Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG. VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863. Dr. John Bull:

"DEAR SIR-I am happy to state you that I great beneat to myself, in general depitity and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Missis sippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unbealth "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission." January 1, 1864-6m.

GRAY & SAFFELL, ARE now receiving and will continue to re-ceive, weekly, additions to their aircady large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c. We call the special attention of the Ladies to DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &C

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL: Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL. CARPETS. Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati

March 2, 1864—tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

U.S. 10-40 Bonds

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which pro-is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United ter that day will be docketed for the next Win- States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE didate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; sub- REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the We call the attention of Command- ject to the decision of the Union Convention, to Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PERCENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other

> The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semiannual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denomi nations of Fifty Lottars (\$50,) One Hundred Dollars (\$100,) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500,) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000;) and Coupen Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50,) One Hundred Dollars (\$100,) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500,) and One Thousand Dol-

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March let, by paying the accrued interest in coin-(or in United States notes, or the notes of National receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the coun-

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in ourrency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's We stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums and interest in coin.

and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess

of the wants of the treasury for this purpose. Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respec

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasure of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphis, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. " Cincinnati, Ohio. " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositahave used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with ries of public money. All respectable banks and great benefit to myself, in general debility and bankers throughout the country will forestly for bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864-w&tw2w-317.

J. L.& W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort, ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SECOND IMPORTATION

Spring and Summer GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS. CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS. PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY. An examination of their stock is respectfully Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4ttw-312.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL

THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity are re spectfully informed that on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH,

The Combination Dramatic Troupe!

Will give their second performance. Only One Night of the Most Successful Play of the Season!

Little Barefoot!

Bella Golden as Amry, Little Barefort!

B. MACAULEY AS WILLIAM PEACE! This WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11th, will be presented the most successful play of the season, in five acts, entitled

LITTLE BAREFOOT! With cast of Characters that cannot be Excelled. In rehearsal the great drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS. A TALE OF KENTUCKYI

ALSO The Little Rebel!

May 11, 1864-1t-318. METROPOLITAN HALL.

Great Attraction! FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THE ORIGINAL AND FAR PAMED Prof. W. J. McAllister

The younger, the great world renowned and distinguished PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

PHYSIST, ARCH-ILLUSIONIST, HUMORIST, AND Wonder-Worker of the Mineteenth Century.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16. Also, Miss JOSEPHINE A. DECOURTNAY, he Great American Prestidigitatoress.

For particulars see posters and programmes. ADMISSION—Dress circle, 50 cents; Balcony, 5 cents.

C. A. HATCH, Agent.
Frankfort, May 9, 1864.--twtd.--317.

SCOTTFARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell at public auction ON THURSDAY, MAY 19TH, 1864, all the land belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Jenkins, dec'd. The home tract is situated immediately on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, half way between Georgetown and Frankfort, containing

200 Acres.

All well set in clover and blue grass, and in good repair, with a good frame Dweiling House and all other buildings conveniently arranged, and is convenient to several churches and mills. It is abundantly supplied with timber and water, and is in every respect a desirable farm.

Also will be sold a small tract of land, which is very heavily timbered, containing

26 Acres.

Near the pike from the Stamping Ground to rankfort, a short distance from the home tract. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm are in-ited to call and examine the land. I will take pleasure in showing it.
TERMS OF SALE-One-third of the purchase

NEW GROCERY STORE. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the

Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

To accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arragements with Ms. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions

of the establishment. of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER. Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from Number of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the of Pendleton county within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May. A. D. 1864, and in the

72d year o. the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—w&tw3m—316.

Proclamation of the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the - day of -, 186-, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington,

murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMASE. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, In the prepared to the property of the prope

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

MISCELLANY.

Tell him I'm Ready. A wounded soldier on his pallet bare

Lies moaning where the sea winds murmur now,
While friends around him smooth his tangled hair,
And wipe the gathering pain-drops from his brow. "Comrade," they whisper, "tell us, comrade

brave,
Should our great leader ask our aid to-day,
On some red battle-field again to save
Our own beloved land, what would you say?"
"Tell him I'm ready!" was the quick reply,
"Once more to charge, should he my arm re-

quire;
Tell him I'm ready!" and the flashing eye
Gleamed as of old with its wild battle-fire.

Night gathers darkly round the soldier's bed,
Lowly and rude beneath a sheltering tree,
Where walks the sentry with his measured tread,
And sighs the low-voiced breezes mournfully:
Again the whisper, "From the distant plain,
Wildly, O comrade, comes a bugle blast;
What answer make you to the thrilling strain
Borne on the night wind as it journeys past?"
"Tell him I'm ready! Hark! the foe is nigh!
Chieftain, I have come! for you my aid require;

Chieftain, I have come! for you my aid require; Tell him I'm ready!" and the failing eye Flashed, as he spoke, again, with battle-fire.

Flashed, as he spoke, again, with battle-ure.

In vain they strive to check the life-blood's flow, And sooth the anguish of his trembling frame, For slowly the pulse come and go,
And friends unseen his passing spirit claim.

"Courade," they whisper, "'tis another calls, And the dread summons you must soon obey: And Ol as on you his dark shadow falls,
Veiling the radiant sky, what can you say?"

"Tell him I'm ready! Courade, it is Death!
But see, an angel form is hovering nigh!
Mother! I'm ready!" and the fleeting breath
Passed from his lips in one lingering sigh.

[Providence Journal.

The Old Love.

Hildred Hayne sat alone in her quiet par-It was late in November, and a great wood fire blazed on the hearth, lighting up the remotest corner of the apartment with a ruddy glare. The warm light fell full over the lonely woman, reclining in the wide easy chair, and brought out with vivid distinctness every line and curve of her motionless

Miss Hayne, had, probably, seen thirty years of life, though the silver threads on her temple gave you the impression that she was older. She was slight and tall, with deep gray eyes, abundant brown hair put plainly back from her forehead, well cut, clearly defined features, and a mouth which had once been sweet and womanly, but now its expression was cold and hard. The crimson lips shut tightly, and there was a steel like determination about them at variance with the tender light in the downcast eyes, and the thoughtful curve of the fair brow. Looking in her face, you knew that all Miss Hayne's life had not passed as quietly as the days she was now living. The existence of her girlhood was a thing entirely dissever-ing from the present; looking back upon it, she could scarcely realize that she was the same gay girl, who, six years ago, had made the Red Rock farm house vocal with the

music of her laughter. For six weary years she had been a recluse Her only companions at the farm were the sturdy hired man and his practical wife, who, under her supervision, managed the farm work. She had received no companygone none abroad-she had buried the world and its interest, and a little removed from the turmoil of the city, she dwelt on in se-clusion. Little children avoided her. Neighbors never ran in of an evening for an hour's chat with her, the very dogs trotted past

her gate without halting to utter a friendly Yet Miss Hayne was unkind to no living creature. She was only supremely indifferent. Positive in temper would have made her more popular than this strange, passionless apathy, through the ice of which nothing could penetrate.

At twenty-two Hildred Hayne was the acknowledged belle in the vicinity—the liveliest, gayest girl for miles and miles around. To her personal grace and beauty, she united charms of mind and beart far above the common order. Sensitive, highspirited, confiding, affectionate, she won the heir of Judge Lancaster, at the hall; and with the consent of all concerned, they were

betrothed Mr. Lancaster was handsonne, well educated, engageing in his manners, self-willed. Never in his life had a single wish of his been allowed to die ungratified. He knew nothing of disappoinments, nothing of selfsacrifice; he was noble and generous; but

impulsive, almost reckless. They had been engaged a year, when there came to Portland—the city of Lancaster's birth-a fair Southern lady, a distant relative of Paul's mother, Isabel Courtland was beau tiful and fascinating and was much in the society of the Lancaster's. There is no need repetition of the old story-the first was valueless beside the second. Almost before he was conscious of his perfidy, Paul Lancaster avowed his passion for the stranger, and heard the words from her own lips which made life for him an Eden.

Like a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky came the knowledge to Hildred, that her lover was hers no longer. She did not weep or rave-she heard it with a face and nerves like steel; her own heart so true and loyal that it was with difficulty that she could understand such dishonor in the man she loved. She did not censure him for loving another better than herself, and re membering how he had kept her in ignorsince of the change in his feelings, she was old and unforgiving, and when she sent Paul free from her presence, it was with the command never to show his face to her again so long as they both should live.

From that time Hildred was an altered being. She did not pine, nor mope, but her youth seemed dead. She went about slowly has patented his process in this country as and methodically; became hard and calculating in her disposition, and shut out love written previously. within a few months of each other, leaving her all alone in the world, but for her little a great improvement upon the specimens reher all alone in the world, but for her little sister, Mary, she refused to break up the old establishment at Red Rock farm, as her friends advised, but lived there still, taking ens, but answers an excellent purpose for Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of

her slender shoulders Mary, beautiful, golden haired Mary, was her solace—the only thing she seemed to love; to her, she was tender, devoted and self-sacrificing. The sole tie that bound Hildred Hayne to humanity! Even this was represented the sole of the interest in the imperial lines are self-secrific in a gross receipt of 372,000 florins, a profit of nearly thirty per cent. This does not include the cost of factory, however.

From maize husks are now made yarn, parent aware. A implication for every love.

Once only since her banishment of him had she seen Paul Lancaster. The day her the two met face to face.

There was a wild, imploring, passionately ook in hers, and not a word was spoken.

He understood her. He went away into the world shortly afhis father, who removed to a distant State, and Hildred knew nothing more of the famshe did not care to know.

except as agricultural interests compelled the surface of the ground. A large number her to do so. She took little thought for of similar stones have been found in this things of the morrow; she never looked for- quarry. ward; it was doubtful even if she realized the present. She might have interested herself in the poor, but she did not; she gave nothing to beggars; sat in no sanctuary, and lived a life hidden from the view of all.

That November night, Hildred, for the first time in many years, was looking over her past life Somel:ow her heart felt softer there were tender memories at work, the spirit of mercy pleaded with iron breasted ustice; she almost felt that she could for ive Paul Lancaster all he had made her uffer. A rap at the door aroused her. She waited, expecting old Francis or his wife to answer the call; but evidently they did not near, and taking up the lamp, she went her-The air was thick with snow; and, on the door step, his blue overcoat gray with the feathery flakes, stood a man in the Fed eral uniform. He lifted his head and spoke

with courtesy "Is this the residence of one Miss Hildred Havne?

"It is," she answered coldly; "what is you business? The young soldier's bronzed cheek flushed

at her haughty tone, but he replied with feel-Madam, I have in my charge a wounded

officer, who was given over to die by our regimental surgeon; and on his discharge from the hospital, he made one solemn request, probably his last one. He asked to be brought here, that his dying breath might be drawn in the place where the only happiness in this life had come to him. I, as is friend and subordinate, have complied with his request, Shall I bring him in?

'What is the gentleman's name?" she isked.

'Col. Paul Lancaster.'

"Col. Paul Lancaster.

She made a movement as if to close the loor, but the soldier put himself in the way.

"Madam, you may be refusing shelter to dving man. Reflect before you decide.—

years tax due 1800-1-2; amount of tax you decide.—

No. 1,970. Same, one-half of 275 acres, Mon-roe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massaic creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Pleasants; years tax due 1800-1-2; amount of tax you decide.—

Miss Hayne underwent a struggle, but it was momentary. She threw open the door, and called old Francis.

"Carry him in there," she said, pointing to the warm parlor. "I will come to him directly

She went to her chamber and locked her What a fearful trial she passed through was known only to God and her

In a little while she came down, pale and uiet, and entered the room where they had aken her guest. The sofa was drawn up efore the fire; and the pale wan face that was lifted to meet her eyes, was hardly re-cognizable as that of Paul Lancaster she had once known.

A slight change of color swept the ashen white of his cheek; he held out his hand—the other he had lost.

'Hildred," he said, feebly, "at last have I

dared to return to you. She took his hand; her face softened; there was a little tremor in her voice; "I am pleased to welcome you here, Col. Lancas-

"By the memory of the sweet past, O, Hildred, let me stay where I can sometimes Years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17 look at you? I only asked Gop to let me live until I could come here to dis! until, dying, I could plead for and obtain your for-

giveness! You will not refuse me, Hildred?" "I have buried all enmity," she said slowly and solemnly; "we will forget what has been, and be friends. Where shall I address a letter to your relatives?"

No. 3,150. Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61, a letter to your relatives?"

a letter to your relatives?"

"I have none near enough to care for my misfortures. My father is dead; my sister aleeps in a foreign grave. I have neither friends nor relatives."

Exclusively. Exclusively.

No. 3,188. W. C. Buck, (Nashville,) 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in mame of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6.00.

She looked at him with dumb wonder. Perhaps he understood the doubt expressed in her face, for he said, as if in explanation 'No, Hildred; I have never been married.

She laid her hand on his forehead softly; the hardness and gloom went out of her face; of enlarging on the subject; it was but a the lines of determination round her mouth were smoothed away; she was kind, and

tender, and womanly.
"Sleep!" she said gently; "henceforth
nothing save death shall divide us!" over Hildred Hayne. Once more she was due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$13 50. human; the world he'd interest for her; she No. 3,256. Wm. M. Marwell, 1,000 acres in left her solitary life of selfishness, and did

good to those around her. Colonel Lancaster owed his life to her un-Colonel Lancaster owed his life to her un-remitting care, and when, at last, he rose up, 62; amount of tax \$8 75. maimed and feeble, but chastened and purified, Hildred became his wife.

The old hard existence was forever cast aside; and to-day you can find so more womanly woman than Hildred Lancaster.

Success of Maize-Fibre Fabrics .- The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has received from our Consul at Vienna, P Canistus, Esq., very interesting statements den county, on Hurricane; years tax due 1861, 62, relative to the invention of Dr. Auer, who 63; amount of tax \$4. well as in Europe, and of which we have written previously. We have seen in the offrom her heart. When her parents died, fice of the Commissioner samples of this maize linen, very compact, strong and heavy,

all the responsibility of the large farm upon common. It is now made at a profit, the tax \$2 80 statement of the imperial mills showing a

rent away. A malignant sever swept over per stuffs, "flour dough," linen, drilling, oil the vicinity of Red Rock farm. Mary was cloth, fire buckets, &c.; also, letter envelopes, among the first smitten. Three dreadful flower papers, eigaretto papers, photographic days of dumb agony to Hildred passed, and, and parchment papers. Common paper from on the morning of the fourth, she held her busks is already as cheap in Vienna as that dead sister in her arms! And when they from rags. Specimens of tracing and draw-

had she seen Paul Lancaster. The day ner sister was buried, he had thrown a snow drop into the grave; and as he turned away, the two met face to face.

A witty doctor says that tight facing to a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow the two met face to face.

A witty doctor says that tight facing to a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be women. A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a drop into the grave; and as he turned away, foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow

MINERAL CURIOSITY. - The Skowhegan tender look in his eyes—astony, immovable (Ms.) Clairon has in its office two pieces of look in hers, and not a word was spoken. slate stone, which were taken from the Brownville slate quarry in Piscataquis county, each of which has upon it a landscape erward; the hall passed out of the hands of scene. On one there is simply a representaily. No one ever mentioned them to her, she down to the water, while the point is covermade no inquiries; she said to herself that ed with a dense growth of trees, and, what she did not care to know.

Life passed on monotonously enough.—

She hardly noticed the change of seasons, mens were taken out one hundred feet below



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GAR-DEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give

satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller. January 28, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky, Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit: No. 56. John Trabue, part of 1,2163/2 acres, 405 5-9 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trabue; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 51.

No. 284. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Teunessee riv-br; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 82. purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dycing and No. 284. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of No. 1,780. Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graeff, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, new Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2, amount

of tax \$2 06.

No. 1,967. Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$00 3.

you shut the door of your house upon him when he asks, with his expiring breath, the cover of its roof?"

Miss Hayne underwent a struggle but it

No. 2,776. Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 362½ acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1858-9-60; amount of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,861. James and M. A. Sproole and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1861-2-3; amount of tax \$6 40.

No. 2,942. Marcus E. Blakemore, 416% acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14 58.

No. 2,961. G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount

of tax 98 cents. No. 2,983. Themas Russell, 500 acres on Pouges keep constantly on hand a full assortment of creek, patented in name of Jehn Scott, Jr.; years WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and No. 3,091. Edwin Leet, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. qr., S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W.; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount

of tax \$3 50

of tax \$3 50.

No. 3,121. James Standevant, 1,333½ acres in Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9 33.

No. 3, 122. Same, 1,333½ acres in Marshall county, pt. mil. entry, No. 484; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount due \$4 67.

No. 3,123. Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216½ acres, \$111.9 acres in Lagran county, on Middy river.

No. 3,141. John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen county, head of Savern, surveyed in name of Austin Morris; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount

No. 3,146. Justis Morse, 80 acres in Marshall

No. 3,129. Janetta Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name

of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 31 cents. No. 3,130. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, The first love of my life was the one true on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; love of my soul My fancy for Isabel Courtland was a brief passion. It died a speedy No. 3,131. Same, 500 acres in Hickman county,

land was a brief passion. It died a speedy No. 3,131. Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, death and I buried it out of my sight. Hild- on Mississippi river, patented in name of James red, I have never loved any woman save Currie; years tax due, 1859, 60, 61; amount of you." No. 3,133. Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,134. Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1

No. 3,172. W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres othing save death shall divide us!"

From that hour a wonderful change came entry No. 98, in name of J. R. Davis; years tax

Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7. No. 3,257. Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence coun-

62; amount of tax \$8 75.

No. 3,258. Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county;
years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax 70 cts.
No. 3,163. W. W. Dickerson, 1,11134 acres in
Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the
Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount
of tax \$15 66.

No. 2,762. Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in name of Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40. No. 3,128. W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Critten

No. 3,281. Silas Stephens, by J. N. Barnhill, 100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 00.

No. 3,283. Samuel H. Hall, 160 acres in Hick man county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63;

No. 3,285. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county

on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 8 No. 3,286. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2 80.

Given under my hand this day above.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

N. B. Any owner, their attorney, or agent desiring to pay any of the above taxes, will forward the amount of taxes named and 50 per cent. interest for the first year's tax, 100 per cent. interest for the grand year's tax, 100 per cent. buried the sweet girl, Hildred's human love was laid to rest in her grave. Henceforth, for the dark-eyed, lonely woman at Red Rock, the world held not a solitary charm!

Once only since her banishment of him at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at that rate until the 10th day of

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods a would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package. Fer further information in Dyeing, and giving

Celoring. Sent by mail on receipt of price-cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1363-wly.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all cen cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade

Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the busines and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wi lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assertment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and

quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all rders entrusted to us, will be promptly and careorders entrusted to us, will be promptly and car fully attended to. Apply to J. B. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w&twly.

NEWENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

THE BEST IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

. LOSSES always met with promptness and

\$3,002,556 39. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has real-

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,

ized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected.

ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bank-ruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones.

Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay. February 2, 1864-3m. M. MILLS, Agent.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and verybody can save a vast amount of labor by

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

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August 8, 1860. LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-CISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS,

&c., by John C. Herndon, THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work

LAWYER'S BRIEFS Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and

BLANKS.

Olerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.. Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-

O N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

ington and Frankfort Railroads.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Drchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. ariving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the epot-in Louisville, c Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

HE most direct route from the interior of Ken-

tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at :35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at A. M. and 2 P. M. ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 a. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 12:20 p. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said
John W. Philips. and his delivery to the jailer
of Harrison county, within one year from the
date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be

Nicholasville .12:20 P. M. Covington6:00 P. M. Nicholasville-12:20 P. M. Covington ...6:00 P. M. Lexington1:10 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M. Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis.....10:46 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. P. Gr. Indiagnandia Inforeste Chicago Springfold

taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Latayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keekulk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth: Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,

Nov. 30, 1863-tf.

Gen'l Ticket Ayent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$650 REWARD. COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of Feb-nary, 1864, the following named prisoners made beir escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand largeny. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk and Chiladella. exander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollar each, for Ab. Bridgford; Wm. Johnson, and John

Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TENTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMEETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Give goe del to hoos Constitut

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200.) for the apprehension of the said
William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of
Gallatin county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Pace, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. BOOKS.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00 REVISED STA UTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, \$2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, \$2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, \$2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, \$2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, \$2 vols. Price \$5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 3 00 DEBATES

the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

By the Governor:
E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864 w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Firth Dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-watwam. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a clave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is

M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. artiving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Louisville at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

M. to 5 P. M.

In urder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRLD DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1

have hereunto set my hand, and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Common wealth THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary DESCRIPTION The Rial is about 45 years old. 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front low-

er foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John

Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips, and his delivery to the jailer

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

F. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m. Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

S200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West and William Chitwood has
made his escape from the officers of said county
of Laurel, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB,
Lieutenant and acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the appreheasion of said Aaron Hash and his delivery to the

sion of said Aaron Hash and his delivery to the jailer of Laurel county, within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 28th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T JACOB.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Afron Hash is about 23 years of age, 6 feet nigh, slender made; weighs about 140 pounds, allow complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, smooth ace, no beard, has a reckless and uneasy appear-

Mar. 26, 1864-w&tw3m.

I ENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, dester,
Monetache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860 SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

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